Our Albany Correspondence.

The Democratic Convention—Tummany and Mount Rivairies the Question to be Decided, and Not the Rafety of the Union—The Union—The Union Saving Convention a Mere Party Trick, dc., dc.

It is now too apparent that the Convention which is to

It is now too apparent that the Convention which is to meet here to morrow is nothing more nor less than a political move for the most selfish party purposes, set on foot by the very men who, at Charleston and Baltimore, were mainly instrumental in breaking down the democratic party. Under pretenne that the movement is a national one, and intended to represent the democratic sentiment of New York in relation to the condition of the Union, the Convention is nothing more than a political trap, designed for purposes of self-aggrandizement among the very men whose counsels have placed the country in its present embarransed condition, preparatory to a reorganization and reconstruction of the broken down democracy for the fall election. Many credulous and housest men from the western part of the State, ignorant of the true designs of this precious movement of the managers

have the power of settling this matter before the sun of set. Will you do its will you let your President was into power governing the whole country, or only must of those States which once belonged to this crea part of those States which once belonged to this crea part of those States which once belonged to this crea part of those States which once belonged to this crea part of the sun, and from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexiwo. The franker presented the proceedings of the Pennotratio State Convention in favor of some settle agent of car waters of the sun, and from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexiwo. The Franker presented the proceedings of the Pennotratio State Convention in favor of some settle agent of car waters present troubles, either by the border State or Doughar Crittenden plan, and especially favoring the calling of a National Convention.

Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Ohlo.—I hope they will be laid on the table and printed. They are the expression of 200,—States—They will take the usual course, viz: lie the table and be printed.

Mr. REVACUE, (opp.) of N. Y., from the select committee of five, reported a bill for calling forth the millita of the United States in ce-tain cases.

Mr. Branch, (opp.) of N. C., presented his reasons in writing for his non concurrence in the report.

The bill was recommitted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Johns Cochranc, (opp.) of N. Y., from that committee, reported a bill to further provide for the collection of duty on imports.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's emendment to the Post Route bill.

Mr. Verre (rep.) of Pa., presented the proceedings of the Workingmen's Convention, held in Independence square, on Saturdy last, asking the adoption of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions or some other principle of compromise which would be acceptable to a large number of people, and have the effect of allaying the unhapply excitement. The Committee of Fire. The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Gomittee and referred to the select Committee of Thirty-three.

threw on the wave of revolution our free institutions, warning the nations of the earth to keep aloof from the

warning the nations of the earth to keep aloof from the mighty rum.

Mr. Hirman, (opp.) of Ark., appealed to the Chair to knew whether the gestleman was in order in using and applying such language as "apostate Americans." He would inquire of the realternal if he intended to apply that language to any members of that House or to their constituents? If such language could be used here, then the time had come for the dissolution of the Union, and for the secession of the Southern States from it. He would ask the Chair to decide whether or not such ianguage was in order.

Mr. Glow, (rep.) of Pa.—The point of order was not dehatable. The Chair requested gentlemen to keep themselves to a fair argument of the questions before it, but unless gentlemen made their remarks personal, he had no power to interfere.

Mr. Consumu was not addressing his remarks to the gentlemen from Arkanssa, nor did he desire to say anything effectsive to any gentleman on the thoor. But this was a time which imposed upon every man the duty of speaking unreservedly on this subject.

Mr. Histman again rose. He said that the words "American spostate" had been used for some purpose, and he desired to know to whom the words were applied, and whether it was proper to apply them in this Hoppes as abother the meet the question now, these as abother time.

American apostate had been used for some purpose, and he desired to know to whom the words were applied, and whether it was proper to apply them in this floguest it was better to meet the question now. the author time.

Some interruption followed.

Mr. Coskinsa, returning, said that he was about to say that these grievances of which he had spoken were the avoved reasons for this revolt in the holden adverse them in the subterfuges, makeshirts of an unboy and vapid substitute. The true reason of this revolt lay deeper than these reasons which had been assigned. The true reason was, that by the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the people of this republic, statery, as a moral produce was a dayery of and about the country. It was charged on the North that all its excit assemblies it was the developed of the people of the North, all political parties alike, tooked upon stavery as an institution as a monster of the worst kind, insantable and destructive to the yield, and cased the people of the North, all political parties alike, tooked upon stavery as an institution as a monster of the worst kind, insantable and destructive to the yield, morth agreed with all the rest of the civilized world. On the master, and to the land. In that respect the North agreed with all the rest of the civilized world. On the world was against slavery, the civilization of the world was against slavery the literature of the world was against slavery the literature. And the actual to the engineer of the world was actually all the slave of the republic did the sa

FIRE REVOLUTION.

THE REVOLUTION.

THE REVOLUTION.

THE REVOLUTION.

THE PART AND A CONTROL OF THE PARTY AND A CONTROL OF THE PAR

be reflied for by the government, he for one would not see the povernment to into an auction room to bid for allagiance. If they were to be coaxed into wedlock, he would prefer the feeling of the old conqueror with regard to his doughter, and of when the poet sugg.

A warrier should her bridegroom be, since malds were best in hattle woood,

And won mid shouts of victory.

This was the way he would prefer to woo those States who stood wavering, and who wanted to be coaxed into the Union. Dangers existed in Delaware, Maryland, Virgunia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and North Carolina. In those States public virtue still lived, and the patrictism and genies of her sons was exhibited during this debate. And tow, in this great struggle, they not only found them not only maintaining their own position in the storm, but in spiring others with their spirit; and yet they promised to give all the help they can (appliance) to stem theory-rent of revolution, and to reil back the tide of sectional matness and egotism which prevailed to solve States. Not that he believed it would access to the spread of distinction of the state of the sons excession they might to show that they did not stand uninterested spectators while the ship was drifting on the ricks, which would show that they did not stand uninterested spectators while the ship was drifting on the ricks, which would show that they had not stand uninterested spectators while the harpers on shore attempted to destrey the eagle of the sons, cances shows which would show that they were anxious to avert civil war until after they had exhausted every expedient and employed every fair means to seeper personal the accessions which would show that they did not stand uninterested spectators while the ship was drifting in maked and employed every fair means to seeper personal the accession the accession the same of the seeper would work the state of would be to make the government of a series of a series of the seeper would reside to the fair the series of the series of the see

there was no reason why they could not compromise. Why not take the crittendes propositions and agree to unite usee more as a band of brothers for a common glory. The border States will maintain their honor and equality at every hazard.

Mr. Howard, (opp.) of Orio, favored conciliation and compromise in disregard of party predilections and platforms. Upon the members of this Congress rest the destinies of the republic. Six stars of our national flag have been obscured, but he believed the government has a twee to bring back the second States, though he would knaust all other means before reserting to force.

Mr. Griake, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution unanimously, that no teathwory has been presented impeaching the right of Mr. Skeles to his seat, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. Adams, (rep.) of Mass., obtained the floor, but yield dit to

Mr. Monns, (rep.) of Pa., who was about to proceed to speak, when

Mr. Monas, (rep.) et Pa., who reseed an inquiry to the Specker, as to how many names of gentlemen who wish to speak are recorded. He had been waiting here fr m day to day to obtain the floor, but it appeared it was farmed out. The practice was insumous and ought not to be tolerated in any body. Such things had been allowed by the Speaker.

be tolerated in any body. Such things had been allowed by the Frenker, and tempore said that he was not able to inform the gentleman.

Mr. Colfax, (rep.) of Ind., reminded the gentleman that the Speaker was now absent, and pointed to the fact, so far as Illinois was concerned, that three gentlemen from that State, two democrats and one republican, have already occupied the floor.

Mr. Logan—I am speaking for myself, ret for Dil-nois.

nois.

Mr. McClersand, (opp.) of III.—The peaker of the House did not give me the floor on this question; I had it

on another subject.

Mr. Sovone, (rep.) of Pa.—Are such proceedings in or-

Mr. Morris, of Pa., said this was the question, whether the Union was to be dissolved or not? He believed that it can be and that it ought to be preserved. Neither Congress nor Territorial Legislature can satisfactorily disit can be and that it ought to be preserved. Neither Congress nor Territorial Legislature can satisfactorily dispose of the slavery question; we must remand it to the people who have an immediate interest in it. He was opposed to the extension of slavery to the Territories, but was willing to let the people there battle it out for themselves without the factitious intervention of Congress or Territorial Legislature. He argued in support of the propositions reported from the Committee of Thirty-three. If he could not get these, he would be willing to vote for the Border State Committee plan. It he uncerstood it properly, he would vote to suemit Mr. Crittenden's resolutions to the people. He had no fear of them. If they want a chance to vote on them, let them have it. He wanted forever to get rid of this bone of controversy, which is the cause of the present distraction between the two sections. In speaking of the proposed convention to meet at Montgomery, he said that the persons who are there to assemble may establish a constitution stronger than our own; but its strength will not rest on moral, but brute force. It will rest on bayonets, on an oligarchy, excluding poor white men from participating in their government. Its strength will rest on the effects military despotism of the Old World. Ever since 1832 South Carolina has been dieyal to the constitution and the laws, and there has been a firm conspiracy, which has never relaxaed, to break up the Union. When Mr. Lincoln's imagural shall have been published it will then be seen how utterly base and unfounded are the aspectations on those who have devated him to the Presidential chair. They do not desire to abolish slavery in the States, and if they did, they have not the power. All the agitation which prevails in the South, so far as it is based on the allegations that the people of the North wished to abolish slavery in the States is utterly unfounded, a calumny and wicked falschood, got up for the base chose of axing in the scheme to disrupt the Union. He s

THE KEY WEST, FLORIDA, FORTIFICA-TIONS.

Fort Taylor, on the Tortugas Keys, is in command of Capt. Brannan, United States Army. The work is well prepared for defence, and cannot be captured by any force the secessionists may send against it. The naval property near the fort is protected by the United States

steamers Mohawk and Crusader.

Fort Jetierson is a formidable defensive work, and garrisoned with a large number of artillerists, under the

command of Brevet Major L. S. Arnold, of New Jersey. His subalterns are First Lieutenant H. Benson, First Lieutenant M. M. Blunt (N. Y.), Surgeon Mollane (Pa.) and Captain M. C. Meigs (Pa.), of the Engineer Corps. Fort Jefferson is provided with subsistence sufficient to last one year at least.

Among the naval efficient at Key West there is much feeling of unbappiness at the bellicose attitude of affairs, and almost a unanimity of sentiment against engaging in a civil war. Many resignations are received, and more will take place ere long. The naval officers think the present perturbed state of the political sea could be climed by presenting a patriotic spirit of compremise without the adoption of the cut-throat policy of civil war.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Cree, and once only, did Governor Foote, who voted for the Missouri Compromise in 1820, and who afterwards introduced into the United States Senate the resolution on the public lands, in which Webster and Hayne measured their intellectual strength, come out in a card to the pubic. Now I, his son, being somewhat fixed in opinions importunate friends to offer anonymous explanations, which might place me on the defensive—just where I never intend to stand, except by order of the govern-

graphic despatch appeared purporting to be from a member of Congress in Washington, in which was stated, sub-stantially, that the conduct of Capt. Foote, in appealing to local authorities for protection of federal property when United States troops were at Governor's Island, in case of imminent danger, is so far disapproved by the administration that a removal and trial by a general source must likely to follow. "He acted beyond the responsibility

tion that a removal and trial by a general one-of-mast had a collidery to follow. "He acted beyond the responsibility given him by Commodore Breeze."

In public case to this deepatch, asserting, without knowing the facts in the case, that I acted beyond the responsibility given me by Commodore Breeze. I remark that I did not on that occasion exceed one whit the Commodore is instructions. So far from it, the Commodore not only gave the directions before he left the yard at three o'clock in the afternoon but received reports from those to when the directions were given-including the reply of the Mayer to the message, which I had been ordered to ceiver to his Henor-during which interview I expressed the epinion that I did not at all believe in the organ zation of a bedy of men, as currently reported, adding. "At all events we can take care of the Navy Yard, if you can take care of Brooklyn;" and from that time until I left the yard in the evoning, to fulfill an engagement in New York, nothing further on my part was required. Now, while the first and second in command were thus temperarily absent, both the yard and the North Carolina had their complement of officers and men present in sufficient force to protect the government preperty; but the fact of my speading the evening in New York, with the previous assant of the Commodore, shows to all persons whose opinions I especially value that no assault a that time was apprehended by the authorities of the yard. On this point I further remark, that it is not the practice of the government to disapprove of an officer's conduct and communicate in decision even to a member of Congress before that officer has a hearing. Nor would I for a moment do the Hon. Secretary of the Navy the injustice to asspect him of bing capable of such an act towards any officer. In short, had I the slightest idea, from the first, that there was any i ruth in the telegraphic despatch, I would instantly have easily the misrepresentation has elicited the opinion of a navy effect in Washington, of

this government as their fathers made it. They cherished it for all its memories its martyrs, its heroes, and its statesmen. They cherished, it for the shelter it advanted against that storm which without it would borst and decolate the continent. But showe all, they cherished it for its promises yet unaccomplished, its mission accuration and its destiny untuilified.

A increase was received from the President, stating that he had signed the all for the admission of Kansas. Pro thilly suppressed demonstrations of joy on the republican side.

Mr. Great announced that Martin F. Conway, the representative from kansas, was present. He advanced to the chair of the Peakler, who administed the each to support, the constitution.

Mr. Strattsest, deep, of ky., said if Mr. Conkling is a lair representative of Northern and the extraction of the constitution, and the Alphanisment would be extraguished. He offer presentative of speculaes of see, well promises remaintance, behave the decken to exclude the constitution, and the Alphanisment would be extraguished. He constitution is a proposed to speculate of see, well promises remaintance, behave the decken to exclude the constitution, and the Alphanisment would be extraguished. He constitutes the constitution, and the storm of their property therein. A wording to the hierage platform and the remarks of the calm, promptly ordered the beast to be lowered and remained to the protection of their property therein. A wording to the hierage platform and the remarks of the remained in the lease platform and the remarks of the remained to the large platform and the remarks of the remained to the conservative action of the Border state Commission.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESPATE AND SLAVE PROPERTY.

The sale of the estate of the late William McKenna, of
Charleston, S. C., commenced on the 21st instant at Lancaster Court House. All the real estate was sold on that
day, amounting to \$34.500; on Tuesday, the plantation,
utensis, with stock of cattle, hogs, horses, mules, &c.;
and on Wednesday, 177 negroes were sold at an average
of \$772. Among them were several small children and
some elderly negroes, one of which sold for \$10. It is
believed that the whole estate will yield the gross
amount of \$220,000. SOUTH CABOLINA. ARRIVAL OF A PORMIDABLE PIECE OF ARTILLERY
An Armstrong gun of large califbre arrived at Charles
ton a few days ago from Europe via Savannah. Its des
tination is Georgetown, and it comes to the order of Mr
Weston, a wealthy planter, who resides in that locality
He has also imported one hundred and fifty mugkets, a
his own expense, for a volunteer corps in his own neigh
bornood.

TENNESSEE. CIRCULAR OF THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS ANTI-COERCION

CIRCULAR OF THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS ANTI-COERCION COMMITTEE.

NASHWILE, Jan. 18, 1861.

DEAR SUB—Our earnest solicitude for the success of the great Southern rights movement, to secure an immediate release from the overwhelming dangers that imperil our political and social safety, will, we trust, be a smillclent apology for the trouble we beg to impose on you.

The sentiment of the Southern heart is overwhelmingly in favor of the movement. Light only is wented that men may see their way clearly, and the prayer of every true patriot will eventually be realized. Tennessee will be a unit.

Although the time be so very short, this object may yet be accomplished, if a few men only (the more the better, however) in each county will devote their entire energies to it during the canvass for delegates. We carnestly beg your autention, therefore, to the following suggestions:—

carnestly beg your attention, therefore, to the following suggestions:—

1. Be sure and have your ablest and best men in the field, without regard to past political opinions.

2. Be sure that no submissionist, under whatever pretext of compromising our rights, or of waiting beyond the 4th of March for new guarantees, impose himself upon you. Our only hope of peace and safety consists in decided action before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

3. Do not wait for a general meeting of citizens, but get together immediately a few active, intelligent, discreet, but thorough going, uncompromising, true hearted "couthers rights, anti-coercion" friends, and appoint committees and canvassers who are willing to devote themselves entirely and unceasingly to the great and particitie work, from this hour up to the close of the election.

ion.

4 Appoint committees also for each civil district of men known to coincide with you and ourselves in senti-

tion.

4 Appoint committees also for each civil district of men known to coincide with you and ourselves in sentiment.

5. Organize forthwith Southern rights, anti-coercion associations.

6. We will send during the canvass the Union and American and Gazette to supply your county. These, we confidently trust, you will send immediately to the district committees, who will, on the hour of delivery, start out upon the work of distribution, and this though there be but half a dozen copies for each district. Do not, we beg of you, wait for persons to call for documents. Ask each person to whom you may furnish documents or papers to read and circulate.

7. Write as many letters to your friends as possible, and urge them, by every consideration of patriotism, to work, work, work.

Please write us immediately and advise us of your organization, and to whose address we shall send papers, &c., at your country seat and elsewhere; also as to public sentiment, and whatever else you may think useful. Once more, may we not, without offence, beg of you, by all that you hold dear on earth, to givey yourself earnestly to this great work; that you will know no rest until success shall have crowned our efforts for our country's safety and deliverance from all future alliance with those whose very breath is poison, whose embrace is death—unless satisfactory guarantees are offered before the army, navy and treasury of the government shall have passed into the hands of a party virtually pledged to the edious doctrine of coercion.

We can, we must carry our State. Our hearts would sink within us at the bare thought of the degradation and inlamy of abandoning our more Southern brethreh, united to us by all the ties of sympathy and of interest, and of being chained to the car of black republican States, who would themselves despise us for our automission, and, worse than all, by moral influences alone, if not by force or legal enactment, destroy our entire social labric, and all real independence of thought and action. Your own good judg

3-Hon. S. G. Haven. J. W. Dodge. J. G. Larguer. W. P. Bush.

R. H. Long. H. B. Ranson

C. Fitch Bissell.
BIRKEIMER.

A. LOOMIS.
A. Beardslee,
R. Earl.
L. Carryl.
Wm. I. Skiener.
D. Burweil.
H. G. Crouch.
Hiram Ayres.
William U. Crain.
William Brydenb.
Beniamin Carver.

2—Charles Collins

James R. Del Vecchio E. O. Perrin. Richard Lawler. Henry McCloskey. Peter Murphy. I aniel Green.

James Craig. Robert Furey.

James Percy.
Hugh McLaughlin.
Charles J. Lowrie.
John A. Dayton.
Thos. Giddings.
Richard Ternan.
Wm. H. Campbell.
MADISON.

R. F. Chapman.
MONROE.

1.—Justus Vale.
Jerome Keyes.
E. Heury Barnard.
Horatio G. Warner.
Jacob Gould.
Patrick Barry.
Isaac Butts.
John Lates.
NEW YORK.
Tommony Delegate.
1.—John Van Buren.
John Wikeron.

Osymaid Ottendorier.
Wm. H. Haribut.
John Harrison.
Joshus J. Henry.
Samuel J. Montgome
Wilson G. Hutt.
Samuel B. Garvin.
-Fijah F. Purdy.
Col. Michael Corcora

George Debenham Philip W. Fngs. Samuel J. Anders

Guetavia W. Smith James J. Reilly. 9-James T. Brady. James S. Thayer. George Law. Ensanuel B. Hort. 10-J. Wheoler. Bernard Reilly. George Knster.

11—Samuel J. Riden.
Andrew Mount.
John Hardy.
Peter B. Sweensy.
12—Wrn. A. Kobbe.
Weeley Smith.
Manafield Lovell.
Charles E. Rowe.

THE CLEVELAND FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. ENDITION OF THE PUGITIVE—REVULSION OF SENTI-MENT IN ORIO—VINDICATION OF LAW AND JUS-

have been kept in a state of considerable excitement concerning a fugitive slave woman, named Lucy, who had escaped from Virginia and sought refuge in Cleveland. Mr. William S. Goshorn, of Wheeling, Va. Soon after her escape Mr. Goshorn received information that the slave had gone Westward, and he therefore started in pursuit. He arrived in Cleveland on the 16th instant, and after a brief search slave had gone Westward, and be therefore started in pursuit. He arrived in Cleveland on the 16th instant, and after a brief search succeeded in finding that she was employed in the family of L. A. Benton, jeweller, whose residence is No. 15t Prospect street. A warrant was issued by United States Commissioner White, and placed in the hands of J. H. Johnson, Deputy United States Marshal, who, assisted by Deputies Seth A. Abbey, Lambert White and the owner of the slave, proceeded to the house of Mr. Benton, on the morning of the 18th of January, and made the arrest. It was about seven o'clock that they reached the house. They proceeded to the back door of the kitchen, and as they were mounting the steps the woman for whom they were in search parted the curtains of a window near the door and looked out. As her eyes fell upon her master she gave a slight scream and disappeared. The officers burst the door open, for it was bolted, and followed the woman, who fied into the sleeping apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Benton, who had not yet arisen. She looked her arms through the foot of the bed stead and some little force was required to remove her. After she was placed in a carriage standing at the door she became quiet and made no further resistance. Her greatest fear appeared to be that her master would sell her 'down South." She berought him not to do so, and he assured her he would not. This quieted her. She was taken before United States Commiscioner White, who committed her to juil to await examination. Shortly after her arest Mr. Benton went to the house of a negro with whom the woman had lived myth the moly about two weeks; to inquire about the woman. Intelligence of her arrest soon spread among the negroes, and in a short time after she had been lodged in jail a large and excited crown of whites and blacks asserabled in the reighborhood of the jail, and remained there discussing the after throughout the forenoon. No domon strations were made, although the sentances seemed to recovely the after throughout the forenoo

belog against the sheriff and jailor of Cayuga county, for hedding a colored woman, hame unknown, without legal authority.

The investigation resulted in the delivery of the woman to her master, who took immediate steps, with the aid of the authorities to convey her back to the scenes of her youth.

On the following Thursday the slave girl Lucy, accompanied by an armed escort, left Cleveland for the homo of her master in Vigibla, where she arrived about halfpast six o clock in the evening, and was restored to the Coshorn family. There was great satisfaction on the part of such of the people as were aware of her arrival at the result of the affair, and the escorting party were warmly welcomed. The girl was not returned, however, without rouning the gauntlet of an attempt at rescue, when was planned at Linea, a village of about one thousand inhabitants, near altiance, where there is no telegraph station and but few people could be assembled to repel an attack. Negroes and aboutingnits from all quarters were there assembled when the train arrived.

Oblinary.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR LETCHER, OF RENTUCKY.

Ex Go vernor Robert P. Letcher, of Kentucky, died at his residunce, in Frankfort, on the 24th inst. He was elected to Congress from Kentucky in 1823, and served during successive terms till 1833. In 1843 he was elected Governor of his State, and in 1849 was appointed Minister to Mexico by Fre tdent Fillmore. In politic: Governor Letcher was a Cay , Mrg. in private life his character was unexceptionable.

tertained that it can be successfully held against any feet that may be brought against it.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser, Jan. 26.]

Col. George N. Gilmer, of Taliapoca, has offered all his negroes to do any work accessary for the defence of the State, and will superintend them himself free of charge.

Mr. Joel F. Mathews, of Dalias county, has offered the revices of two hundred negroes in the same way. In Bank of Mobile, on the 2d of January, 215,000 to the credit of Alabama for State defence.

Col. Alexander Davidson, of Perry, for himself and neighbors, has tendered the services of one hundred negro fellows to the State. "conservative men of all classes, upon our time-honored party," to co-operate with patriotic citizens elsewhere, to put down all conspiracies and agitations endangering the the uninitiated looks very fair on its face; but as it is a trade with politicians to use patriotic appeals to hide their ulterior designs, in this case, as in subsequent once, the sentiments expressed must be interpreted exactly contra-

In looking over the list of delegates—these patriotic "conservative men of the time-honored party"—we im-mediately recognise the same old borde of political ma-chine managers, officeholders and office seekers, whose love of power and place has not abated by frequent de-feats and rebuffs; but, Pacenix like, they rise from the

feats and rebuffs; but, Pricentx like, they rise from the ashes, hoping against hope for a reaction to enable them to dig in the rich placers of public spoils.

This city sends two delegations to the Convention, viz., the Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall factions. Both claim to be regular, and a warm time—a repetition of the scene in the Charleston Convention—may be anticipated in the efforts of both delegates to get seats in that body. As to the practicability of any measures the Convention may adopt to avert the crisis in the Union, we have not the slightest faith. The politicians of both parties are culpable for the present condition of affairs which has brought the country to the verge of ruin; therefore we apprehead country to the verge of ruin; therefore we apprehead that any measures calculated to pacify the Union must come from the great mass of the people from all sections of the country. We append the list of delegates to the Convention, so far as the returns have been received:-DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN

men from the western part or the essate, generant of the true designs of this precious movement of the managers of misrule, have given to it the benefit of their names, and even an ex-President of the United States has been chosen as one of the representatives. But it is remembered to the control of the delegate also end of the remembers of the their standing of the delegate also, rince the secret has leaked out that it is a party maneuvre. Dean Richmond, one of the delegates also, will be on hand to take charge of the organization, and see that things are arranged according to the "masses of the party." The delegates from your citr, with but hait a doone exceptions, are all members of the Tammany "wing," and as such are pleaged to follow in the lead of their rulers, even to the breaking up of the Convention. The mest prominent and by far the most numerous among these consistent particles are the very mea who in 1848 were the supporters of the Wilmon provise, and who since that time have been the leading agitaters in every movement set on foot to create divisions, North and South, upon the slavery question. Now, what have these professional intrigues to propose for the harmonizing of precent difficulties that can carry with it either respect, weight or consideration with the country? Nothing at all; and what is of still greater importance, a there is no intention on their part that anything shap, be dene that will in the least conflict with their past? Instanced conditions of the country is seized upor, as affording an opportunity to reinstate the party, on which the leading members of this Convention are the head and front, and to consolidate, if possible, the fragments of that party which, through their instrumentability and corruption, they have shivered into atoms. That the thion, which they profess to have at heart, is only a disguise, it is but necessary to read the resolutions account of the country and to precent as the settlement of our difficulties measures of "compromise" and "concession," and they a ON.

Nomes.

New York—Continued.

12—Claudius I. Monell.

Michael Connoily.

Peter Masterson.

Thomas Jones, Jr.

14—John T. Hoffman.

Isaac Bell, Jr.

Edward Cooper.

Wm. McMurray.

16—Richard B. Connoily.

George W. McLean.

S. L. M. Barlow.

John Murphy.

16—Nathan P. Graves.

Jeremish Towle.

Joseph B. Tully.

John H. McCabe.

17—Charles O'Conor.

Daniel E. Sickles.

Bartlett Smith.

Thomas C. Field.

Mocart Hall Delegates.

1—John Chilahan.

Henry B. Cromwell.

Alvaw M. Lockwood.

John B. Borst.

2—Richard Barry.

John Baulch.

Patrick Garrick.

Feir, Murphy.

3—Harris Begart.

Michael J. Kelly.

James Nowlen.

Christian B. Woodruff.

James R. Kerrigan.

W. Hennessey Cook.

Robert Beatty, Jr.

John Bush.

5—Benjamin Wood.

Ignatius Flynn.

Lawrence M. Van Wart.

Edwin Wainwright.

6-Nelson Taylor.

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Allany.
1—John Tracy,
Richard Farr, Sr.
Richard Kimmey.
Herman Wendell.
Henry Creble.
Ierael Walton.
Jather P. Tompkins.
Win. McGivney.
Amasa J. Parker.
Lyman Tremain.
J. H. Clute.
J. B. Plumb.
Eup Perry. Names. J. B. Phumb.
Ely Perry,
Moses Patton.
H. D. Willard.
-Erastus Corning.
Stephen Clark.
Alex. S. Johnson.
Cralius W. Armstr
Geo. H. Thatcher.
A. D. Lansing.
Geo. W. Hobbs.
Stephen McKnight.
-Thomas Kearney.
Wm. Gillespie. Wm. Gillespie. L. S. Parsons. Alex. S. Lobdell. James Roy.
Charles H. Adams.
Geo. W. Wager.
A. Osborn.
CATTARAUGUS.
-Benjamin Chamber
Wm. Samuel John
John C. Devereux.
David N. Brown.
CAYUGA. David N. Brown.
CAYUGA.
E.E. GOV. E. T. Thro
Peter Vanger.
W. C. Beardstey.
Thomas Case.
Josiah Douglass.
T. H. Houghtaling.
Walter H. Sayre.
Geo. O. Rathbun.
Dr. A. White.
CHEMUNG. A. White.
CHORNING.

1—Hon. Hiram Gray.
John Arbott.

8. G. Huthaway, Jr.

J. B. Clark.
COLUMN

Ignatius Flynn.
Lawrence M. Van Wart.
Edwin Wainwright.
6. Nelson Taylor.
James Lynch.
Cornelius Corson.
James McAlarney.
7. Edward J. Hamilton.
Morgan L. Harris.
William J. Van Arsdale.
Henry K. Blauvelt.
6. John Galvin.
Peter McKnight.
Wm. H. Roach.
James W. Crossman.
9. James W. Crossman.
9. James W. Crossman.
9. James W. Crossman.
George C. Genet.
Lake F. Cozans.
William A. Walker.
11. William A. Walker.
12. Barnard Kelly.
James H. Breonan.
William A. Walker.
12. Barnard Kelly.
James H. Breonan.
William Turnbull.
James Marshall.
13. Benjumin P. Fairchild.
Thomas W. McMahon.
Ambrose L. Pinney.
James Walsh.
14. Issac C. Beleplain.
John K. Hackett.
Theodore B. Voorbeec.
Maunsell B. Field. 2—John F. Collin.
James Van Alstyne.
M. Y. Tilden.
Wm. G. Mandeville. SHEFMAN VAN NE
DUTCHESS.

1—James Mabbitt.
Albert Fimmens.
Wm. S. Ketcham.
Joel Penton.
2—Wm. Kelly.
Charles Wheaton.
Berjamin J. Hicks.
Jacob Elsaffer.
ERGE. last Seplember, a case of sidk goods, valued at about \$2,000, invoiced to the firm of Goodrich & Walker, importers, doing business in Broad street, near Exchange place, was taken from the United States bonded warehouses, where it had been deposited for safe keeping The order upon which the goods were delivered up was 2-Millard Fillmere, Geo. W. Clinton, I. A. Verplanck. Fli Cook, Jessie C. Dann, John E. Medhahon, J. M. Humphrey, F. C. Bruck, Hon. S. G. Hayan

Sidney P. Ingram. Thaddeus P. Mott. J. Dagget Hunt.

W. Warner.
W. W. Wright.
S. S. Cobb.
ORANGE.
John W. Brown.
J. J. Morrell.
Thomas McKissock.
John D. Van Buren.

1-William Duer.
E. B. Falcott.
George H. McWhort
James M. Crolius.

1-John H.-Prenties.

Geo. C. Clyde.
Alfred Clark.
Nanum Thompson.
QUIENS.
1—John H. Brower.

J. H. Lawrence, Elns J. Beach, James T. Souter, Paniel Clark, A. A. Degraw, Thomas Bradley.

Thomas Bradley.
NUNSSEAME.

1.—Hon. John C. Willard.
Hon. John A. Griswold
Hon. Darius Allen.
Add. Hormas Norton.
Geo. R. Warren, Jr.
James H. Worden.
Ald. Miles Beach.
3.—J. I. Van Valkenburgh.
Millon Knickerbucker.

on Knickerbock

8—J. I. Van Valkenbu Milton Kniekerboo Martie Springer. Dudley Dening. P. M. Defreest. M. Miller. Sakatoga. 1—Hen. John Cramer. Hen. Geo. G. Scott. Wil iam Shepard. John Stewart. Sakkatoga. J. R. Craig. James Fuller. John Meches, Jr. Scholtaum. Charles Goodyear. Freeman Stanton. P. S. Banforth. A. B. F. Pond. Tobias Bouck.

Tobias Bouck. Charies Bouck. Judge Sanford. — O'Root.

William H. Ludlow.

S. B. Strong. J. Lawrence Smith. John R. Reid.

John R. Reid.
WSST-SDETISS.
Edwin Croswell.
James E. Beers.
A. M. Bruen.
John W. Mills.
WASHINGTON,
Oliver Bascom.
Horace Stowell.
William Coleman.
James H. Sherrill.
WYOMES.

Horatio Seymo Alexander B. John Munn. Theo. S. Faxton.

1—Ezra Pierce.

in the usual form, as follows:-To the Stoneskern of the Post—

Duties having been paid, you will deliver to

(here follows a description of the merchandise),
imported into this district on the—of—186, by

in the ship—

—and was signed with the names of the Deputy Collector and the Deputy Naval Officer. Upon it were, also, 16—Peter H. Jackson. Gilbert Dean, Charles Guidet. John C. Anderson. 16—Robert Earl. Ransom C. Parks. clerks of the warehouse, the Collector's cashier and the cashier of the Naval Office; and, in addition to all this. the oblong stamp of the delivery clerk, with the date, was placed upon the back of the paper.
In spite of the number and variety of these signa-Roger Dowling. John McGuire. Conrad Swackh

In spite of the number and variety of these signaturer—seven in all—each one of which was indispensable, and all of which combined seemed sufficient to bid defiance to any attempt at forgery, the permit upon which the case of goods referred to was given up has been ascertained to be forged, and the detective police are now in search of the criminal and of the property.

Evidently the affair could have been planned only by a person intimately acquainted with the way in which the operations of the warehouse are transacted, and was carried out only by one who knew that the case of silks was there deposited, who knew the ship in which the goods were imported, and who was intimately acquainted with the handwriting of the Custom House and warehouse officials. In the difficulties to be overcome, the amount of knowledge and skill required and the splentid manner in which the affair was carried out, this exploit excels even the fabled feats of Monroe Edwards, and puts any of his roal transactions completely into the shade.

The forger, whoever he may be, is still funknown, but cannot, certainly, long sceape detection. The requisite knowledge could have been possessed by so few persons that the circle of inquiry is made very small, and so few persons of these very few could have possessed the requisite skill that suspicion, and then certain conviction, must soon fall up in the guilty party. If our detectives are such in any way but in name.

Personal Intelligence.

Josiah Collins, of North Carolina; W. B. Glass, of Canada, and S. Hooper, of Boston, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

M. Abercromble, of the United States Navy; W. C. Alexander, of Princeton, and A. Minard, of Lockport, are stopping at the Union Flace Hotel.

Alexander, of Primeeton, and A. Minard, of Lockport, are stopping at the Union Place Hotel.

Commodore Armstrong, of the United States Navy; Major Charles W. Wilson, of Boston: F. B. Morgan, of Bitghaminen, and F. E. Jones, of Virginia, are stopping at the Astor House.

W. F. Cochran, of Albany; J. J. Jones, of Louisiana; J. A. Laforme and G. J. Fiske, of Boston; J. Shepard, of New Orleans, and E. F. Buckingham, of Bastrop, La., are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Delos De Wolf, of Oswego; J. G. Mathews, of Kentucky; J. M. S. Williams and family, A. Maynard and E. D. Winslew, of Boston; J. C. Oscood, of Troy; J. W. Lewis, of Virginia, and R. C. Shriver, of South Carolina, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Johnson and G. D. Bayard, U. S. A.; Halsey Creighton, of Rhode Island; H. S. Wilson, of Illinois; E. S. Dawson, of Syracuset, G. S. Carpenter, of Maine; W. P. Crae, of Georgia; A. D. Briggs, of Springfold, Maos, W. W. Wade, of Philacelphin; W. S. Henderson, of Chicago; E. A. Filley and G. W. Alexander, of St. Louis; John A. Rice, of Ithaea, and V. V. Bond, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Oriver Street Case — The inquest in the case of Margaret Bearchell, a native of England, aged forty-two Margaret Bearchell, a native of England, aged forty-two years, who died at No. 40 Oliver street, under discumstances which led the police to believe that size had been beaten to death by her husband, was postponed yesterday, by order of Coroner Schirmer, until ten eclosed this morning. A post mortern examination of the body, made by Dr. Bouton, showed toat there were close of blood pressing on the brain. These clots were evidently the cause of death, but how or in what manner they were received yet remains to be seen. The husband of the deceased is still under arrest, and is confined in the Fourth precinct station house.

Sale of a Rallroad.

Strumphen, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1861.

The road, bed, right of way and real estate of the Springfield, Mt. Varnon and Futeburg Railroad Company, from Springfield to Delaware, including the tools, machinery, shops and rolling stock, was note at sheriff's rale to day. Frederick A. Lone, of New York, became the purchaser of the entire property, for first mortgage boneholders, at \$100,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SRATES, EKATES, SKATES
Ladies and genilemen can now learn the art of skating without the aid of an instructor by using SMITHS NEW PATEN, SKATES, SMITHS NEW PATEN, SKATES, THE GP STRAL PASK PAVORISE.
It is safe, cheap and durable.
Also all the atest styles of English Skates selling at reduced price, to close out halance of stock.
Skates ground and repaired.
PHINKAS SMITS.

Central Park Skale Depot Ald Broader Botwson Walker and Completions, New Y